The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The people never give up their liberty except under a delusion.—Burke.

ADVERTISING IS SCIENTIFIC AGITATION

Business men advertise to impress their ideas on others. Trade unionists agitate for the same purpose.

The business man reaches the crowd through the printed word and pictures. The trade unionist is in daily contact with the crowd.

Ideas are not "sold," as is a commodity. Acceptance or rejection of an idea is a mental process.

When a business man's idea is accepted, his goods are purchased. When a trade unionist's idea is accepted, a larger support is given his cause.

Approval of the idea is the objective of both.

The successful advertiser is skilled in the power of suggestion. He understands mass psychology. He knows the value of repetition and the need for presenting his story in various forms, lest it become tiresome. But never does he lose sight of his objective.

He knows every art and wile to catch the popular imagination and how to associate his commodity with "atmosphere," charm and exclusiveness that is possessed by no other commodity. Women can be convinced that silk made out of lumber is the genuine article, while men believe their alfalfa cigarette is Virginia tobacco.

By repetition, through the spoken word and pictures, these ideas unconsciously come to one's mind when a purchase is to be made—and the science of advertising is again vindicated.

The trade union agitator has something the advertiser does not possess. His principles are in accord with social development and with every humane impulse.

But too often the trade unionist becomes discouraged at his seemingly slow progress. He overlooks the value of repetition and often does not know how to "put over" his story. And here again he differs from the business man, who employs skilled advertisers. The trade unionist can not do this because few advertising men know the trade union story. They can not cope with the worker in defending collective bargaining; in opposing the labor injunction. Neither do they understand the trials, the hopes and aspirations of workers.

Business men spend millions of dollars to catch the popular fancy. Every faculty of man is appealed to. The trade unionist, too often, depends upon a single resolution or a mass meeting to secure converts. He is not alert to the irresistible power of repetition.

The business man is patient; many trade unionists are not. One knows that crowds are slow to accept new viewpoints. The other wonders why crowds can not quickly grasp a point that is plain to him.

Modern advertising is one of the social marvels. Its base is repetition, confidence and enthusiasm. It is artistic, scientific and profitable to those who know its power and how to use that power.

The trade union movement is entwined in every activity of life. It is an everending story of injustice and wrong, of sympathy and triumph.

The trade union agitator can profit by the advertiser's certainty that he can win his crowd and by his optimism that vibrates through every appeal to accept his idea.

STEEL TRUST HEAD IS DEAD; WAS OLD TYPE UNION FOE

Washington, Aug. 20.—The death of Judge Elbert Henry Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, marks the passing of the most outstanding opponent of trade unionism on this continent. While Judge Gary's environment was anti-union, most of his associates attempted to disguise this opposition. Judge Gary held for individual bargaining. He employed no subterfuge, such as the company "union" or "employes' representation." He insisted on individual bargaining when he was asked in 1919 to meet representatives of his employes to discuss working conditions. He gave the "open" shop answer and the nation-wide steel strike ensued. His refusal to confer was unsound tactics, from a public standpoint, and his publicity agents switched the cause for the strike by claiming it was an attack on government.

The strike was apparently lost, but the agitation forced an abandonment of the 12-hour day. At late as May 25, 1923, a committee of steel men, headed by Judge Gary, declared that shorter hours would mean the employment of 60,000 additional workers and that prices would be raised 15 per cent. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churchmen joined with labor in denouncing this claim. The churchmen said the statement "shatters public confidence" and advances "an argument." The long work day was stamped "morally indefensible" and the steel men were called upon to end this practice. As the protests continued, Judge Gary and his associates quietly shifted their position.

Judge Gary, together with President Loree of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, led the fight in President Wilson's industrial conference against collective bargaining. The conference met in Washington, October 6, 1919, "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry." President Loree has since established a company "union," but Judge Gary maintained his position against even the semblance of collective bargaining.

Judge Gary was not a practical steel man. He was a lawyer, and as counsel for the Illinois Steel Company joined with the Morgans, Rockefellers, Carnegie, Frick and others in 1901 in amalgamating steel plants and railroads into what is now known as the Steel Trust.

Judge Gary's conciliatory attitude toward weaker competitors did much to placate a public opinion a quarter of a century ago that was hostile to large groupings of capital. His attitude toward labor, as shown in the steel strike, his defense of 12-hour day and his attitude in the Wilson conference, revealed another side of a remarkable man.

That he changed his opinion on the long work day is another vindication of the power of public opinion. His passing will hardly affect the anti-union policy of the Steel Trust—unless these workers unite and by their strength force recognition.

WHY THE INJUNCTION IS FAVORED

A handful of federal injunctions have been issued against striking coal miners in Ohio. The miners are ordered "not to interfere" with interstate commerce.

If they threaten or intimidate "free and independents" everyone knows they violate statutory law and can be arrested. But they can't be convicted on the word of coal owners or irresponsible thugs or manufactured evidence. The guilt must be proven and the miners are assumed to be innocent until the contrary is proven.

This process is too slow for the coal owners. They want quick action, even at the cost of constitutional rights. So they ask for an injunction from a federal judge, who can not be reached by the people. Then they tell the court that the miners have "interfered" with employes, and the miners are ordered before the judge who commands them to prove their innocence.

If the judge happens to have his own ideas of strikes or if he is a graduated corporation counsel, the miners are fined or jailed.

The burden of proof is always on the worker. If no strike exists the burden of proof is on the accuser, and conviction takes time.

MINERS ASK 7 HOURS; COMMUNISM DEFEATED

Southport, England, Aug. 20.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain will use all the power it possesses to bring about the repeal of the eight-hour law.

This decision was unanimously agreed to at the annual conference here. The chairman's address to the miners worked seven hours, but the law was amended at the request of the coal owners. Eight hours is exclusive of the time necessary to reach the face of the coal. It was revealed that the long hours has increased the number of accidents.

The conference rejected a resolution that would permit affiliation of miners with the Communist Party. The discussion on the resolution was vigorous. President Smith pointed the finger at one "left winger" and said: "If the Communists don't like our system and method let them get out. They are better out of the movement than in it. We don't want such men as you inside the federation. You are in the fight. Stand four-square or get out."

BUSINESS MEN ADOPT TRADE UNION POLICY

New York, Aug. 20.—John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has appointed 13 business men to represent this State on the Committee of One Hundred to draft a platform of American industry which will be presented to the Republican and Democratic parties at their national conventions next year. The 1924 platform of these business men included government in business, regulation of transportation, the judiciary, taxation, regulation of combinations, private employment relations, transportation, immigration, international relations, tariff, foreign trade policies, merchant marine and the Federal reserve bank system.

Stripped of all verbiage, this platform called for non-unionism in industry, a high tariff, support of labor injunctions, less taxation to help business and a ship subsidy.

Organized labor has for years urged the national political conventions to approve humane legislation. The trade union movement was roundly condemned for this policy until it was accepted by business interests.

NATION'S PSYCHOLOGY CAUSES MUCH TROUBLE

New York, Aug. 20.—America has failed to understand Europe because we have the "mob" complex while the foreigners are broke. This is the cause of our troubles, according to Professor William F. Ogburn, head of the University of Pennsylvania, who stated the case in language that befits persons studiously inclined.

Professor Lingelbach said that dictatorships in Europe are growing because the people have been accustomed and democracies have not started to function.

Another paradox, he said, "is the curious emphasis on militarism and preparedness despite the provisions of disarmament in the peace treaties."

DETROIT IS CROWDED WITH IDLE WORKERS

Detroit, Aug. 20.—The Employers' Association notifies workers in adjoining cities not to come here to obtain work with the Ford Motor Company. It is stated that 40,000 men are idle and this surplus can supply all demands for labor.

The trade union movement has repeatedly issued similar warnings, but conditions have become so acute that the employers are forced to act.

I. W. W. WELCOMED IN ROCKEFELLER CAMP

Denver, Aug. 20.—Officers of the Colorado Federation of Labor call attention to the ease with which I. W. W.'s wander through camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company while trade unionists are barred from the Rockefeller properties.

A company "union" is operated by the corporation and wages are 33⅓ per cent lower than in the union fields of Wyoming. Workers are denied their own checkweighman, and charges of being "gyped" by the company are frequently made.

The I. W. W.'s are not interested in these conditions. They talk of a "reorganization of society" in the dim and distant future while trade unionists insist on remedying conditions today. The Colorado coal and Iron Company is well acquainted with the two theories and therefore tolerates blatant I. W. W.'s who roundly denounce capitalists. The management of the Colorado Fuel knows talk is harmless as long as low wage scales and poor working conditions are not disturbed.

The wobbles are permitted to hold meetings in the company's camps, but this is denied members of the United Mine Workers. No attempt is made to interfere with the revolutionists, but every effort is made to suppress the legitimate Miners' Union.

CHAMPION OF FASCIMO HAS ORIGINAL ALIBI

Williamsport, Mass., Aug. 20. THE United States is responsible for Mussolini and his autocracy in Italy, according to Robert Michels, of the University of Basel, speaking at the Institute of Politics.

The foreign gentleman infers that Uncle Sam caused Mussolini to gag a free press, to make puppets of Parliament, to outlaw labor-making branch, smash trade unions, outlaw strikes and enforce compulsory arbitration. All these followed passage of the American immigration law and President Wilson's refusal at the end of the World War to grant Italy control of the important city of Fiume, according to the professor.

Close observers insist, however, that the Italian army and big business made Mussolini possible. Professor Michels claims America developed a national spirit in Italy and that these people voluntarily surrendered their liberties.

SOCIAL INSURANCE PASSED BY FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 20.—After several years' agitation the French Senate passed a social legislation bill which will go into effect July 1, 1928. Insurance is compulsory for all unmarried wage earners between the ages of 16 and 60, whether nationals or aliens, provided their wages do not exceed 15,000 francs annually. Provision for married men is also made.

WANT FILES OPENED

New York, Aug. 20.—Several Congressmen and Senators are included in petitioners to President Coolidge and Attorney General Sargent to obtain Department of Justice files in the Department of Justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The defense engineered by secret service to these files, but has been refused by Attorneys General Sargent and Palmer.

The federal secret service men were assigned to this case, although the crime has no Federal connections.

UNION LAW UPHELD BY NEW YORK COURT

New York, Aug. 20.—Justice William H. Black of the State Supreme Court has sustained the fight of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for clean trade unionism.

Officials of local No. 3 of this city imagined they were bigger than the international. They closed their membership books, engaged in shady transactions with contractors and depended on political pulls and misrepresentations in court to secure injunctions against the international enforcing its laws.

The executive council of the international placed Vice President Broach in this city with instructions to enforce the law. He was supported by International President Noonan and other officials, who are sustained by Justice Black in a sweeping decision.

The old officials are ousted and new men are in charge. "The decision," said International President Noonan, "is a warning to grafters and bullies that they can't fasten themselves on our movement, block employers and intimidate members."

WOULD REPEAL PRIMARY

Portland, Me., Aug. 20.—This State will vote this fall to repeal the direct primary law and reestablish conventors a return to the old system, and the Maine Federation of Labor calls on locals to appoint committees to protect the present law. Governor Brewster favors the primary, and in a recent speech said: "The abuses incident to the caucus and convention system that prevailed prior to 1912 were responsible for its abolition."

WIN SIX-DAY WEEK

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—The Street Car Men's Union abolished the seven-day week. Local street car men claim that they have the first in the United States to establish the eight-hour day in this calling.

Ancient Theory Of 'Divine' Kings Now Urged By Industrial Barons

Reading, Pa., Aug. 20.—"There is a similarity between the 'divine right of kings' and the industrial autocrat," said John P. Troxell, director of the Department of Education of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at a meeting of full-fashioned hosiery workers here.

"If we follow the rise of democracy in the realm of government, and then trace its rise in the realm of industry," said Mr. Troxell, "we find a striking similarity one which seems to prove a close kinship between these two great phases of the movement toward democracy, one of which is representative government and the other trade unionism.

"The old theory of government was expressed in the phrase, 'the divine right of kings.' That is, the king was the only one whose wishes need to be taken into account—he had the 'divine right' to do as he pleased. Some kings were wise enough to rule with 'justice,' but most of them were not, and very early in the history of Europe we find the people struggling to throw off the yoke of autocracy.

"Now let us note a similar development toward democracy in industry. The old theory of government in the factory was 'the divine right of the employer.' He could do as he pleased, so long as he could find workers who were willing to let him do it. If he chose to employ little children for 12 hours a day, all right. If he chose to employ women at back-breaking jobs, in filthy, poorly ventilated factories for long hours at starvation wages, well and good. This was a free country, which meant that the employer was free to do as he chose and the worker was free either to do the employer's bidding or to quit the job and walk the streets looking for another job.

"Over 125 years ago workers began to object to this idea that the employers had the 'divine right' to exploit his workers, and they began to form labor unions.

"Do you see what was happening? The old idea of the 'divine right' of the employer was giving way and the idea of limited rights took its place, just the same change that occurred in the realm of civil government a century or two earlier.

"And just as the kings were reluctant to give up the 'divine right' principle, many employers are loathe to abandon any of their authority. By all the means in their power, and they seek to crush out organization among their employes. They sometimes call it 'welfare work,' or 'welfare work of one kind or another'—gymnasiums, picnics, free phones, insurance, and so on. They organize a 'union' of their own, and name it a company 'union,' an 'employe representation plan,' or something of that sort.

"But the workers will not be permanently deceived. They will assert: 'We want the substance, not the shadow.' We want the right to be consulted about the conditions of our jobs. You have put your money into this business, and that gives you most of the 'say' about the running of it. But we are putting out lives into it and we believe that we are entitled to part of the deciding as to questions that concern our livelihood."

"Political Accidents" Is Factor In Filling White House Chair

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 20.—Professor Lindsay of Columbia University shattered the popular illusion that Presidents are solemnly selected after due deliberation by the people's representatives, sitting in national convention.

Speaking before the Institute of Politics, the New York educator held up President Coolidge as an example of "political accident" which form a part of the "imponderables of American politics."

Mr. Coolidge was "pitchforked" into the presidency, through a series of coincidences, according to Professor Rogers, who intimated that favorable publicity has maintained the President's popularity amid a succession of misadventures with Congress.

The popularity of Presidents has become to be independent of what they do in the White House or their record with Congress, said Professor Rogers.

The speaker referred to the Boston police strike of 1919, which he was credited to Governor Coolidge by publicity; that in 1920, Senator Johnson of California refused the vice presidency and it went to Mr. Coolidge by default; that in 1924, another Vice President was to have been named and added an hour a day on the miners and took the right to disburse poor funds from many town councils that are controlled by workers.

The plea is made that last year's general strike is responsible for the blacklegs' charter. The unionists reply that in the past seven years 11 similar attacks have been made. The unionists also ask why the present law, if the general strike was the failure it is claimed?

The new law has solidified every element of labor, and the workers boast that they will win the general election in 1929, when their first act will be a repeal of the blacklegs' charter. That the Tories fear this prediction is shown by their futile effort to gain more power in the House of Lords at the cost of the House of Commons.

It is charged that the Tories are encouraging the Liberal Party, headed by Lloyd George, in the hope that they will develop enough to many working class sections and thereby divide the Labor Party. The workers are awake to this scheme. Efforts to combine Labor with the Liberals will likewise prove unsuccessful. In a recent issue of his paper, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, declared against such a combination.

ANTI-UNION BILL IN BRITAIN FORCED THROUGH BY TORIES

London, England, Aug. 20.—A red-robed official in the House of Lords solemnly intoned the ancient French phrase "Le roy le veult" (the King wills it) in the presence of members of the House of Commons and the Lords, and the British anti-union bill became the law of the land.

The law is everywhere referred to by organized labor as "the blacklegs' charter." It is the most reactionary proposal in the history of democratic government. The act is designed to split the trade union movement and to weaken the Labor Party. Strikes may be enjoined by any court at the request of the attorney general, and organized civil service employes are prohibited from affiliating with the regular trade union movement. Harsh provisions regulate assessments made on workers by the Labor Party, although the former law afforded ample protection to anyone who objected to these small levies.

The same Tory government

HUMAN LIFE IGNORED IN RACE FOR PROFITS

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 20.—Secretary Bengough of the Trades and Labor Council did not mince words at an organization meeting of the Canadian National Safety League, which is sponsored by shipping and timber interests. Other speakers emphasized the importance of teaching workers and tourists to be careful of forest fires. The trade unionist asked why the business men do not pay some attention to working conditions.

He drew attention to the human waterfront wreckage caused by speed and greed. Fatalities and accidents are steadily mounting, he said, yet the companies boast that ships can be loaded faster in this city than elsewhere on the Pacific. There is more human wreckage than property wreck age, said Secretary Bengough. He said the league should center its efforts on safety first, and to have employers recognize the human factor in industry and have human rights take precedence over property rights.

FEDERAL LABOR JEERS WOODPECKING ECONOMY

Washington, Aug. 20.—The Union Postal Clerk has joined the Federal Employe in jeering at the pennypinching economy of Postal officials. The Union Postal Clerk represents organized post office clerks, and the Federal Employe represents the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The latter magazine ridicules the Woodpecker's Club, organized by General Lord, director of the budget, and the U. P. C. says:

"Apparently this organization will function along the same lines as the Amalgamated Association of Twine Savers, which functions in the postal service. The twine savers, let us explain, are those officials and employes who waste a dollar's time to save five cents' worth of twine. For this notable accomplishment in economy they are invariably decorated by a department official for distinguished service."

COAL STRIKE COSTS LOWER NET PROFITS

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20.—Costs of guards and incidental expenses have wiped out profits of the anti-union Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The loss since May, 1925, runs into millions of dollars.

The cost of housing strikebreakers and maintaining a private army has more than equalized the low wage scale now paid.

GEORGE BRIGGS IS DEAD

Chicago, Aug 20.—George W. Briggs, for more than 20 years auditor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, died at his home in this city. Several years ago he suffered a stroke and never completely regained his health.

HOD CARRIERS GAIN

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—A three-year agreement and improved work conditions have been secured by the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union.

PAPER VOICES DOUBT IN SACCO TESTIMONY

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 20.—The Springfield Republican, for generations a spokesman for conservative New England, expresses doubt on the report of Governor Fuller's Sacco-Vanzetti advisory commission. That body composed of two educators and a former probate judge, holds the two men are guilty.

The newspaper is especially dissatisfied with the commission's handling of testimony by Captain Proctor, an expert in fire arms, who was a witness for the state when the men were tried.

Proctor refused to say that one of the mortal bullets, known as "bullet No. 3," was fired from Sacco's revolver. He said: "My opinion is that it is consistent with having fired by that pistol."

The prosecution held that Proctor was specific in his testimony—that he said the bullet was fired from Sacco's pistol. Judge Thayer seemed to take the same position. In his charge to the jury, referring to the bullet, he said: "In this effect of the Commonwealth introduced the testimony of two witnesses, Messrs. Proctor and Van Amburgh."

The Springfield Republican now asks Governor Fuller's advisory commission if it assumes "that the jury clearly understood Captain Proctor if Judge Thayer did not?"

BUSINESS IS SAGGY, SAYS AN OHIO BANKER

Cleveland, Aug. 20.—The industrial sky is cloudy and unemployment extensive, according to Frederick H. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company and a close observer of business conditions.

"Our prosperity seems to be getting tired," he says in the current Business Bulletin published by his institution. "It is showing symptoms of fatigue. It may recover its early vigor later on, but just at present it is unmistakably slowing down.

"Workers are seeking employment, too; not all are finding many of them, but enough so that while the workman who has a job is likely to hold it, the unemployed man will find it a dismal quest sure to have difficulty in finding a new place. The turnover of labor forces is now very great, and has been for a long time, showing that employed workers are holding onto their jobs with tenacity."

BRITISH UNIONS TO MEET

Edinburgh, Aug. 20.—The annual meeting of the British Trade Union Congress will be held here the first week in September. Opposition to the anti-trade union bill, passed by the British Parliament, will be a feature of the proceedings. The American Federation of Labor fraternal delegates will be John Coefield of the United Association of Plumbers and Michael Casey of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

IRISH REPUBLICANS MAKE SUDDEN SHIFT

Dublin, Aug. 20.—The Irish Republican party (Fianna Fail), headed by de Valeria, have abandoned their policy of being elected to the British Parliament (Dail Eireann) and then being barred from admittance because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

The de Valeria group, which numbers 44 members elected to the Dail, have not taken office since the Free State settlement between Ireland and England. The Republicans now say that this is a "formality," and they have fulfilled the requirement.

The reason for this sensational change of tactics is a bill introduced in the Dail by the Free State government which requires candidates in the future to bind themselves before election to take the oath of allegiance if they are successful.

Under this act, if the Republicans' abstenece tactics continued, it might destroy their party. With the seating of 45 Republicans in the Dail, even the support of the agricultural bloc in that body will not give a majority to President Cosgrove of the Free State government. The new policy of the de Valeria group may force a general election or it may give the balance of power to the 22 members of the Labor party, and these may form a government or they may use their power to force remedial gains for industrial workers. The Labor party members recently refused to vote for Cosgrove as president of the Irish Dail on the ground that he opposes social legislation urged by workers.

Many members of the Labor party accept the national claims of de Valeria as a theory. Many of the Cosgrove group likewise admit that the laborites proceed along trade union lines to improve conditions today.

NEGRO SONG WRITER HONORED BY LABOR

Fletcher, N. C., Aug. 20.—Strains of "Old Black Joe," floating out over the Blue Ridge Mountains, marked the dedication of the first memorial honoring the memory of Stephen Collins Foster, writer of negro melodies.

"My Old Kentucky Home," "Swanee River," "Old Black Joe" and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground" formed the chief music of the day.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. was the principal speaker and paid tribute to Foster. The memorial, a bronze tablet, was presented by the Asheville Central Labor Union.

VIOLATES LABOR LAW

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 20.—Patrick Keegan was fined $25 in the District Court for enticing textile workers to Chicopee Falls under promise of employment without informing them that a strike was in progress. It is believed this is the first conviction under this State law.

CHINESE MAY BOYCOTT IF JUSTICE IS DENIED

New York, Aug. 20.—Western nations must accord justice to China or lose the trade of that far-away country, said Frank C. Atherton of Honolulu, an officer and one of the founders of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who arrived here from Honolulu, where the institute met last month. Mr. Atherton hinted that the Chinese would use the boycott in an effective manner if they are denied justice.

"A national consciousness is rapidly growing in China," Atherton said. He said. "The Chinese reveal a growing feeling that many of the treaties with western nations entered into by the far these countries have been slow to respond to the demands of the Chinese for the revision of these treaties.

"Events are moving so rapidly in China now that the Chinese hope to see the western nations exhibit a willingness to meet them half way and treat them individually. China is becoming more and more a valuable trade territory and the Chinese attitude may be phrased as follows: 'If you want our trade for our good will you can meet us half way and if you refuse, China will not forget it in the coming years.'"

7-DAY WEEK OPPOSED BY STREET CAR MEN

Chicago, Aug. 20.—An arbitration board is considering the wage demand of street car men in this city, and International President William D. Mahon has issued a public appeal in support of the workers' claim.

"The street car employes throughout the nation and especially in Chicago are seeking work and wage standards that will enable them to enjoy one day's rest in seven," said Mr. Mahon.

"It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that seven daily trips per week, year in and year out, is almost beyond human endurance and doesn't make for a higher standard of civilization."

GRAFT IN HEALTH OFFICE

New York, Aug. 20.—"Overwhelming" graft in the city health department has been revealed by an investigation conducted by former Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Kelby.

It is stated that recent appeals for a $1,000,000 appropriation to the health department to ward off epidemics were without reason. Judge Kelby found that the greater part of the money went for salaries and that there was no occasion for the "scare."

Nearly 300 specific criminal acts by the grafters is included in the report.

PRINTERS LOCKED OUT

Salem, Ore., Aug. 20.—Printers employed on local newspapers are locked out. This is the culmination of an arbitration award several years ago in which the Capital Journal lost a wage dispute. The $42-$45 rate was accepted with bad grace by the publisher, who now involves other newspapers in a lockout they term a "strike."